OPPOSE RATE LEGISLATION.

RAILWAY EMPLOYEES STAND WITH THE EMPLOYERS.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. the Order of Bullway Conductors and the Order of Telegraphers Oppose Government Control of Railroad Rates.

ALBANY, Nov. 19 .- Unqualified indorsement of the protest made at the White House last week by the representatives of the five great bodies of railway employees against the projected freight rate legislation is made in a statement issued here to-day by Jeremiah Harris, chairman of the legislative board of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers for the State of New York. In explaining the appearance of the labor leaders before the President Mr. Harris says:

The members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers to a man are opposed to any legislation that will curtail the powers of their employers in respect to their earning capacity or diminish the freedom of their control over their property; therefore the brotherhood opposes the Esch-Townsend law and will oppose any and every law that will give the control of railway rates into the hands of the Government or any body other than the railroad owners and managers.

"The brotherhood was early to see that the interests of employer and employed are inseparable-in fact, are one and the same. Therefore they appointed com-mittees for each of the States and a national committee to meet with a view to defeating any and every form of legislation designed to curtail the powers of selfgovernment now possessed by the railroads or to inflict upon the railroads any pense of operation. This action was taken without the aid or approval of the railroads. Indeed, they were not consulted. These committees have successfully met and defeated many legislative measures designed to that end.

"This question of railway rate regulation was discussed at the annual convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers at Los Angeles, Cal., last year, and the stand which we have taken now was decided upon. The conductors, firemen and trainmen have since taken the same view of the question, and the resolutions that have been adopted by a number of divisions of these other three orders are along precisely the lines which we decided on for our own action. Already many of the divisions own action. Already many of the divisions of the Brotherhood of Engineers have passed resolutions setting forth the views which are expressed herein. The work was begun last sanuary and is progressing rapidly. Before the end of the year every division of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers in this country may be depended upon to have adopted resolutions to this same effect.

same effect.

"The sentiment embodied in our resolution represents the opinion of '5,000 men of the Brotherhood of Enrineers alone, representing every railroad and every State and community in the United States.

"We believe that the present interstate commerce laws are sufficient to meet all the needs of the present time. They cover amply the subject of rebates and secret discriminations. It is obvious that these laws are not fully enforced, and we believe that the full enforcement of them will that the full enforcement of them will eradicate the evils which are complained a ainst. The men of the Brotherhood of

a ainst. The men of the Brotherhood of En ineers cannot see that the enactment of any new law will result in the better enforcement of the existing laws.

"Therefore, we have embodied in our resolutions an expression of our opinion that the only thing needed at present is the enforcement of the existing laws, and our representatives, who will present the matter to the lawmakers in the States and throughout the country, will urge that if Congress takes any step it shall be in the direction of compelling the authorities in whose hands the enforcement of the present law is placed to do their full duty in that direction, leaving the intricate and vital direction, leaving the intricate and vital task of rate making in the hands of those men who alone are able to perform the

ccessfully work successfully.

As Mr. Harris intimates, the sentiments expressed by the engineers are shared by the other affiliated organizations of railway employees. The Order of Railway Conductors, through James J. Dowling, general chairman of the order on the Lehigh that the authorizes this statement for the system, authorizes this statement for the men he represents "The Order of Railway Conductors, as

an organization, opposes the passage of the Esch-Townsend bill by Congress, be-cause the measure as it stands threatens to destroy everything that the organiza-tion has fought for or accomplished. Or-ganized railroad labor has established a suiform rate of wages throughout the uniform rate of wages throughout the country, a system of arbitration which is satisfactory to employer and employee alike, and a general set of conditions which

destroy that which the order has tought to obtain for many years, namely, the uniform rate of wages. Such a rate has been the end in view of all labor organizations, and in our case has been found to be a great blessing. We believe that if the great blessing. We believe that it the railroads are not permitted to control their revenues the conflicting interests between communities and railroads will result in such reduction of earnings that confusion will ensue, and the losers by the process will be forced to so reduce wages in con-formity to their reduced earnings that the uniform system of earnings will be no longer possible."

Speaking of the Order of Railroad Teleregraphens of the New York Central system in the States of New York and Pennsyl-vania, J. H. Lambert, general chairman of the order of his territory, says: "If the making of freight rates is taken

the making of freight rates is taken away from the railroads, they will virtually become the dependents of the Government body that makes rates. They will then have lost eve y power to keep an agreement or promise, and hence will not be in a position to make them. The possibility of negotiation between employer and employer will have been eligible to the ployee will have been eliminated from the general proposition, and the railroad man will find himself faced with the necessity of depending for his wages upon a Govern-ment bureau. This we believe to be one of the worst evils involved in the general scheme of rate reform. It is a thing which the organized railroad men can but look upon with grave concern. The idea of bureaucracy is intolerable to us, and we believe threatens the integrity of our rational Government. national Government and the prosperity of our country."

REMONSTRANCES SENT TO SENATE COMMITTEE Washington, Nov. 19.—Many remonstrances against President Roosevelt's rate making policy have been received by the Senate Committee on Commerce from local divisions of the five brotherthem local divisions of the five brother-hoods of railway employees. These show that the officers of the organizations in question have decided upon a hostile move-ment against the rate bills. For many years the brotherhoods have had in Wash-ington a legislative agent who looked out for their interests before Congress.

Diamonds, Pearls, and Precious Stones Individual Designs in Silverware Established 1840

Chester Billings & Son

Randel, Baremore & Billings Billings Court, Fifth Ave. at Thirty-fourth St.

It is understood that this agent will have It is understood that this agent will have several assistants this year, and that plenty of money will be available for all legitimate purposes for use in the fight against the measures proposing amendments to the Interstate Commerce act. The opposition of the railroad employees to proposed railroad legislation was made known to the President at a conference held at the White House carly last week.

C. F. U. VS. CITS.

The Labor Men Not Certain Whether Cutting's Organization is Alive or Dead.

At yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union this following letter from John J. Murphy, secretary of the Citizens' Union, was read:

DEAR SIR: The experiences of the recent election must have convinced every citizen of the fact that the ballot now in use in the State of New York obstructs the expression of the popular will. The Citizens' Union believes that the present time, when the recollection of its difficulties are fresh in the public mind is the best time to move for its repeal and for the adoption of a simpler method, such as that now in use in Massa-

Our committee on the ballot has given careunnecessary and additional labor or ex- [ful study to the question and will be prepared to present a bill immediately after the opening of the Legislature. The union will act in cooperation with any other bolies having a similar purpose and appeals to your organization to further the end in view by home." distributing and securing signatures to petition blanks and to furnish such blanks as you may require.

A facsimile of the Massachusetts ballot was enclosed and circulated among the delegates. Delegate Wolf of Cigarmakers' Union No. 90, who is a Socialist, made the discovery that the facsimile had not

"The facsimile of the ballot has not been officially read," said the chairman. "The circular which was read has the union

"I don't believe in this wholesale condemnation of the ballot," said Delegate Hatch of the Upholsterers Union. "There are some good things in the Massachusetts ballot and with some changes it might be made effective."

"But what use have we for the mere thest of an overviention like the Citizans."

ghost of an organization like the Citizens' Union," said a delegate. "I don't know how the Citizens' Union could help us. We know the Citizens' Union is R, Fulton Cutting."

It was finally decided to refer the whole matter to the executive committee. This committee will wrestle with the double problem of whether the Civizens' Union

problem of whether the Cittzens' Union exists, and if it exists, whether its proposition to adopt the Massachusetts ballot should be indorsed.

The miscellaneous section had during the week referred a resolution calling for a recount of the votes to the Central Federated Union for indorsement. The resolutions were indorsed without debate.

THE HEARST CONTEST. Story of a \$30,000 Check Cashed in \$1

Bills the Day Before Election. The criminal branch of the Hearst legal forces, it was said last night, have collected certain information regarding the use of money by Tammany district leaders on election day, and this is to be turned over to Attorney-General Mayer to-day for an inquiry. One of the statements is that the Attorney-General will receive to-day from Mr. Hearst's lawvers evidence that a Tammany district leader on the day before election withdrew from a bank on his own check \$50,000 in \$1 bills. The Hearst people say that they have obtained the check, which will be turned over to Attorney-General Maver. They also say that several other Tammany leaders drew large sums from bank on the same day and that they will give the names of these leaders and the banks to Mr. Paver. One leader, they say, distributed \$200 to an election

The Hearst people think that by John Doe proceedings it can be brought out that much of this money was spent improperly. It is not alleged that the amounts themselves are otherwise extraordinary

satisfactory to employer and employee alike, and a general set of conditions which render strikes extremely improbable and the last means to be considered or resorted to in the event of disagreements. The Esch-Townsend bill, as we view it, is aimed directly at all of these institutions, and should the bill be passed disaster could not be averted.

"Our Grand Lodge at the annual convention at Portland, Ore., last spring, took up the passed disaster could not be averted."

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"Our Grand Lodge at the annual convention at Portland, Ore., last spring, took up the passed disaster properties of the rwise extraordinary.

"We are not hopping to get a plurality for Mr. Hearst is to get a plurality it is to come from the ballot boxes."

While the Hearst people expect to ask to-day or to-morrow for an order to open a ballot box they expect that this move will be anticipated by a similar move from another quarter. According to information and the properties of the principle of the properties of the principle of the prin

"Our Grand Lodge at the annual convention at Portland, Ore., last spring, took up this question and passed resolutions setting forth the opinion of the order upon it. These resolutions expressed the opinions of all the members of our order on the Lehigh Valley system."

Theodore Webster, chairman of the general committee of adjustment of the Order of Railway Conductors of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad system says that his national organization at Portland, Ore., this year adopted resolutions of the New York land, Ore, this year adopted resolutions of the fact that it threatens to destroy that which the order has fought to obtain for many years, namely, the uniform rate of wages. Such a rate has been land to be a similar move with the anticipated by a similar move with the anticipated by a similar move with another quarter. According to information which reached them last night Benjamin L. Fairchild, a Republican defeated candidate in The Bronx, is to ask to-day for the opening of a ballot box in which he as a watcher, says that he saw two "void" ballots dropped after being counted.

Eight boards of inspectors have been summoned by Chairman Doull of the canvassing board to appear at the City Hall this evening to explain the discrepancies between their returns and the tally sheets. They may be asked to scrutinize the ballots returned as void and protested, to say which were rejected as void and which counted as protested, and so to indorse them as the law requires. Justice Giegerich is to resume his inspection of ballots the matched them last night Benjamin L. Fairchild, a Republican defeated candidate in The Bronx, is to ask to-day for the opening of a ballot box in which he as a watcher, says that he saw two "void" ballots dropped after being counted.

Eight boards of inspectors have been summoned by Chairman Doull of the canvassing board to appear at the City Hall this evening to explain the discrepancies between their returns and the tally sheets. lyn is to begin a similar job.

Benefit for A. M. Palmer's Widow. The benefit for the widow and family of A. M. Palmer will take place at the Broadway Theatre on Friday, December

Broadway Theatre on Friday, December 8. The bill will include four entirely new one act plays. Those who have agreed to appear are Viola Allen, Virginia Harned, Fay Davis, Olga Nethersole, Edna May, Fraulein Abarbanell of Conried's company; the "Véronique" company, with Ruth Vincent, William Faversham, De Wolf Hopper and Willie Collier.

The Weather.

Generally fair weather prevailed yesterday is all the Atlantic States and the Lake regions. Light rains fell in the central Mississippi States and light rains and scattered snow in the upper Mississippi valley. Elsewhere west of the Mississippi it was

Freezing temperatures were reported over the

30.14; at 3 P. M. 80.11.

The temperature yesterday, as recorded by the official thermometer, is shown in the annexed table:

1005 1904.

9 A. M. 57* 35* 6 P. M. 42* 40* 12 Mid. 41* 48* 48* 19 P. M. 41* 48* 48* 12 Mid. 41* 46* 49* 12 Mid. 41* 46* 48* 15 P. M. 46* 49* 12 Mid. 41* 46* Highest temperature, 46°, at 3 P. M.

WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW For eastern New York, fair to-day and to-morrow; For New England, fair to-day and te-morrow fresh north winds.

For eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and the District of Columbia, fair to-day and to-morrow; fresh northeast to north

For western Pennsylvania and western New York, fair to-day and to-morrow; warmer tomorrow; fresh northeast winds, shifting to south-

BOTH FLEETS TO SAIL TO-DAY.

PRINCE LOUIS'S WARSHIPS TO GO TO GIBRALTAR.

He Will Make His Official Farewell Call Admiral Evans This Morning -Crowd of Sunday Visitors-Some 200 of the Englishmen Have Deserted.

The English and American fleets in the North River held yesterday their last reception to the public, which eagerly crowded the decks of all vessels, the gray as well as the white, but more particularly Prince Louis's flagship, the Drake. This morning the gray fleet sails at 10:30 o'clock Gibraltar. Prince Louis will come board his flagship at 8 o'clock. Immediately after he will pay a flying visit of farewell to Admiral Evans on the Maine. Admiral Bob Evans will return the

The Drake will then go out into the stream. The British fleet will sail away in the following order: The Drake, the Bedford, the Cornwall, the Berwick, the Cumberland and the Essex. Prince Louis will salute wi h twenty-one guns when he

passes dovernors Island. Shore leave for first class sailors on the English ships expired last night at 11 o'clock, for officers it expires this morning at 7 o'clock. For men other than in the first class leave expired yesterday morning. Officers on board the Drake said that the deserters will amount to about 200, which

they do not consider extraordinary. "There are more men where they came from," said Paymaster Shearme, Prince Louis's secretary, "and those who desert we don't want anyhow. Desertion tends to weed out the blackguards; besides, men are so easy to get that at home the standard has been raised as to height and other physical qualifications. You see, New York has so many attractions. I suppose after the fun is over the deserters will be appealing to the British Consul to send them

There are about 4,000 men in the British fleet, and about 1,000 were ashore yesterday taking their last look at New York. All day yesterday sailors who overstayed

their leave kept turning up on the ships looking shamefaced and crestfallen. It is estimated that 10,000 persons visited

the Drake yesterday. In a long line about three abreast, extending far into West street, the crowd trickled through the long Cunard shed and over the gangplank to the deck of the Drake, which by 3 o'clock was swarming with men, women and children

"Six-inch gum, this is, yes, ma'am; an' you load hit this 'ere way, yes, sir," was the sort of talk the patient sailors and marines were handing out all day.

There was some visiting of an informal sort by the men of the two ficets between the ships

the ships.

"Good-by, hold man," an English sailor "Good-by, hold man," an English sailor would say to an American. "'Ere's 'oping Hi run hacross you again."

A great part of the crowd on the Drake centred about a group of sheep imprisoned with a bale of hay in a crate. Everybody guessed from the melanchely look of the sheep that they were to become fresh mutton for the officers' mess. Many were not satisfied until the truth was confirmed by inquiry.

On the other ships of the British fleet only invited guests' were admitted 'after

v invited guests were admitted clock in the afternoon, and upon 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and upon the crowds were comparatively small. Large crowds visited the American fleet and the traffic of the boats at the foot of Seventy-ninth street, which took visitors to the white squadron, was even larger than at Forty-third street. A great part of the visitors were women. Visiting on the American ships was suspended at 5 cyclock.

o'clock.
The American fleet also sails to-day, When the British fleet has departed the American fleet will steam slowly down the river, with the Maine leading the procession. This will be about 1 o'clock.
The Maine and Massachusetts will go to the Brooklyn navy yard. The Missouri, Alabama and Colorado are booked for Boston. The Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Lowe and Maryland go to Hampton Books.

Iowa and Maryland go to Hampton Reads, to League Island, near Philadelphia.

of the British squadron who had over-stayed their shore leave returned yester-day. They were W. S. Fleet and F. Stainfield, gunners, and they were escorted from the Barge Office to the ship by a special guard. The rien appeared at the Barge Office early restorday morning and asked to be sent back to England, as the officer in charge of the Drake had refused to allow them to board their ship.

in charge of the Drake had refused to allow them to board their ship.

They appeared to have traded their uniforms for civilian outfits somewhere on the Bowery. When questioned they said that they got shore leave on Wednesday and were to return to their ship at 7 o'clock Thursday morning. They told of a visit to the Bowery and of drinking with many men. It was in a Bowery lodging house, they said, that money and clothes had departed. When they applied to the ship the deck officer refused to allow them on board without uniforms.

'the Immigration Office communicated with the Drake and the men were sent back.

'the Immigration Office communicated with the Drake and the men were sent back. The British sailorman has no love for the Gibraltar station, and the idea is prevalent among the deserters that the United States Government will send them back to England if they apply for aid after their ships have left. Several turned up at the Barge Office yesterday believing that their ships had sailed. They left hurriedly when told that a guard from the Drake was coming for Fleet and Stainfield.

BUSY DAY FOR THE PRINCE. Twice at the Dentist's and Goes to Ardsley and to a Dinner.

Prince Louis of Battenberg had two sessions with his dentist yesterday, but found time to do many other things. He visited the dentist's early the first time, getting there about 10 o'clock and staying three hours. Then he went to Ardsley in Sydney Bowman's automobile and took luncheon at the Ardsley Club. In the automobile party were Mrs. S. H. P. Pell, Mrs. Robert B. Graham and Miss Kitty

The Prince was back at the dentist's at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and enjoyed the pleasures of the place until so late an hour that he had barely time to dress for

Freezing temperatures were reported over the northern part of the country and southward as far as New Jersey and northern Ohio. In the Northwest it was warmer.

In this city the day was fair, with little or no change of temperature; winds fresh northwest to northeast; average humidity 49 per cent.: barometer, corrected to read to sea level, at 8 A. M., \$0.14; at 3 P. M. 30.11.

The temperature yesterday, as recorded by the official thermometer, is shown in the annexed table:

1005. 1905. 1906. his present command would have terminated by that time and that he had no means of knowing how the Admiralty might dispose of him afterwards. One sentence in the Prince's letter is: "After the wonderful reception accorded to us, I am more than ever anxious to do what I can to further Anglo-American friendship, which I have always believed in."

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

Freibel Wechsler, aged 60, hanged himself yes-terday in the cellar of the tenement at 107 Second street, where he lived with a married daughter's

Helen Neill, wife of a teamster, living at 118 Jane street, killed herself yesterday morning with an overdose of laudanum, which she had been in the habit of taking to ease the pain of an internal disorder.

True Champions have to Trot a Square Heat.

And genuine life insurance must give a square deal. Mone squarer than the 'matures-at-death-only" sort. That's our kind. Cheap as squareness will permit. A postal's "ask" will inform you.

The Washington Tife Insurance Co. John Gatlock, Frestbent

DAMAGE TO CHINA BY THE WAR. Claim of Possibly \$20,090,000 Against

Russia and Japan. WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 .- Information has reached Washington which shows that the Chinese Government is well advanced in its task of estimating the damage to Chinese property by the late war between Russia and Japan. When the work is finally completed, perhaps some months from now, the whole amount will be put into a claim, which Russia and Japan will be asked to pay. This claim will possibly amount to \$20,000,000, the figures gathered so far showing a total of \$12,000,000, and the work is nowhere near complete.

Whether China will be reimbursed is a question. It is not thought now that the matter will be taken before the Hague tribunal, as would be the natural course, and China is confident that Russia and Japan will settle without resort to arbitra-But it is thought here that it will be years before China gets an accounting. At all events China will always have the claim against Russia and Japan, and there can be no doubt that it is well founded.

The investigation of the amount of damage so far has been in the Fingtien district of Manchuria, of which Mukden is the capital. The Pekin Government's figures show a damage of 20,000,000 taels, or about \$12,000,000 in American coin. A careful estimate has shown that during the eighteen months of strife in Manchuria 20,000 innocent Chinese lives have been lost, and the late bellige ents will be asked to make some reparation on this score.

of Chinese were made homeless. If in the Fungtien district the damage amounts to \$12,000,000 it will certainly run to a much greater figure when the returns from other parts of Chinese territory affected are in.

Neither Russia nor Japan is in a position just now to make a payment of any big claim to China, and it is not likely, therefore, that China can bring about a settlement until both Russia and Japan get ready.

UNITED STATES UNCONCERNED. Will Not Protest Against Agreement Be-

tween Liberia and England and France. WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 .- The difficulties which may fall to the lot of Liberia, the black republic of Africa, through her reported arrangement with Great Britain and France, by which these two nations will control the fiscal affairs and the development of the country, have not received any serious consideration by this

According to statements obtained here to-day, the United States would find justifiant tried to short change Schumann with cation for interference in an act of coercion a \$10 bill. Schumann grabbed the bill, against Liberia on the part of any great of the crew of the flagship Drake nation. In the present instance, however, the Liberian Government, it is explained, has voluntarily entered into certain arrangements with England and France, or is about to enter into them, and the Administration at Washington does not therefore feel called upon to enter any protest or to take an active part in international exchanges which Germany is seeking to

bring about.
The German Government has made an The German Government has made an inquiry of the Washington Government as to its views in regard to the arrangement between Liberia on the one hand and England and France on the other. and England and France on the other, with the evident wish to secure the cooperation of Powers not concerned in the English-French affair to prevent the consumation of the reported agreement. Germany, it is understood, has not made any actual protest, but the character of her note of inquiry, which has been addressed to other Governments than that of the to other Governments than that of the United States, indicates that she fears that the privilege which France and Eng-land are evidently about to secure will encroach upon Germany's commercial and other rights in Liberia and elsewhere

DISCREDIT REPORTS FROM CUBA. Washington Officials Inclined to Laugh at

Rumors of Pending Revolution. WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 .- Officials of the administration here are inclined to laugh at the reports emanating from Cuba to the effect that a revolution is pending there. While the situation is recognized as being somewhat serious in a political way, the Government here does not think that an actual outbreak will occur. Mr. Squiros, the American Minister at Havana, has made no report of the discovery of a revolutionary plot.

ASK LIGHT ON CAMPAIGN FUNDS. Men of All Parties to Renew the Fight for a Publicity Bill.

A number of well known men have called a meeting to be held at the Astor House at 4 o'clock to-day to perfect an organization to work for the enactment of a law hour that he had barely time to dress for dinner at the University Club. He dined with Col. Robert M. Thompson, Lieut. Sowerby and his secretary.

From the University Club the Prince went to the New York Theatre for a half hour of vaudeville. Most of the crowd recognized him and there was a great craning of necks.

Between jumps he called on Sir Percy Sanderson, the British Consul-General. He returned to the Hotel Netherland shortly after it o'clock.

to-day. A list of those in favor of it and who it was said would probably be present included Edward al. Grout, Edward al. Sherard, Herman A. Metz, Oscar Straus, J. Hampden Robb, Edward Lauterbach, J. Edward Simmons, Cord aleyer, Herman Ridder, John Ford, Hugh J. Grant, Col. George Harvey, Congressman Towne and Congressman Sulzer.

TO BE "MAYOR OF IRISHTOWN." Lively Voting Contest at the Fair of the

Carmelite Fathers. At a fair being held in the new parish school of the Carmelite Fathers, in West Twenty-ninth street, the boys of the neighborhood are competing for the honorary title of "Mayor of Irishtown," a name by which the district about the school is some-

times known.

The votes cost 5 cents each and the race has now narrowed down to three candidates, Edward Maher, Walter Sharkey and Joseph Powers. The contest will be decided to-morrow evening, when the fair will end.

BAR ASSOCIATION TAKES HOLD

ASKS CHAS. A. SHEEHAN FOR HIS EVIDENCE AGAINST POOL.

Mr. Sheehan Was Prepared to Go to the Appellate Division at His Own Expense, but Welcomes Aid-Additions to His Collection of Complaints.

Charles A. Sheehan of the West Shore Railroad, who has a complaint of his own against Magistrate Pool and who is organizing others who have complaints, has received the following letter from Egert a L. Winthrop, Jr., attorney for the grievance committee of the association:

DEAR SIR: Will you be kind enough to call, or have your attorney call, upon Mr. E Chrystie, assistant secretary of the committee on grievances of the Bar Association, and give him any information which you have in regard to the official conduct of Magistrate Joseph Pool?

Mr. Sheehan will call on Mr. Chrystie to-day, armed with statements of many cases, including his own. Mr. Sheehan made no complaint to the Bar Association, but he was very glad to receive an intimation that the Bar Association would aid in the investigation of Pocl's conduct.

Mr. Sheehan recently called on District Attorney Jerome, who advised him to go ahead with the collection of evidence and promised to take hold of the matter at the proper time. The District Attorney has the right to conduct an investigation of a Magistrate's acts by taking the evidence before the Grand Jury. If the evidence was satisfactory the Grand Jury would send it to the Appellate Division.

The Mayor also has the right to investigate. He could appoint the Corporation Counsel or any one whom he saw fit to take the evidence and then, if the evidence seemed proper, present Pool before the Aprellate Division.

Thus the burden of investigating Pool may be taken in part from Mr. Sheehan's shoulders. He has the right as a citizen to proceed with his attempt to have the Magistrate removed, but as that entails the carrying of the case to the Appellate Division, with much printing and summoning of witnesses, it would be a costly some reparation on this score.

There is little doubt that the matter is being discussed in Pelcin between Baron Komura and the Chinese officials. Baron Komura has gone to China on a special mission, the announced purport of which is to arrange a number of small matters which were brought up by the treaty of Portsmouth.

While the heaviest fighting of the war was done in the vicinity of Mukden, a vast portion of the entire province of Manganese troops passed through Chinese territory. The whole crops were lost and thousands of Chinese were made homeless. If in the Fungtien district the damage amounts to \$12,000,000 it will certainly run to a much greater figure when the returns from other parts of Chinese territory affected are in.

Neither Russian nor Japan is in a position just now to make a rayment of any big matter in time as well as money. Mr.

court the next morning.

"wny don't you pay the prisoner what you owe him?" demanded Pool, according

why on t you pay the prisoner what you owe him?" demanded Pool, according to Mr. Grifith's statement.

"I am the manager only," said Mr. Grifith, "and am not personally responsible for his wages. Further, I don't know that there are any wages due him."

"Magistrate Pool did not ask any questions relative to the charges against the prisoner," says Mr. Griflith. "He directed me to pay the prisoner three days wages less the carfare to Stamford. He then disoharged the prisoner. Magistrate Pool's attitude toward me was very disagreeable and it would appear to a witness that I was the accused. He gave me no opportunity to state my case."

Another complainant against the magistrate is Edward Schumann of I West 117th street, who has a lunch room at 41 Broadway, and who in November, 1902, was employed in his father's restaurant at 1366 Broadway. A man went into the place

had the man arrested and turned the \$10 over to the police sergeant for safe keeping. Schumann says Pool accused him of trying to steal the \$10, discharged the prisoner and said to Schumann: "Get out of this court or I will place you behind bars."

"In my own case," said Mr. Sheehan last night, "Magistrate Pool would not hear the detectives or even read the complaint. He did not try to loan anythic short.

the detectives or even read the complaint. He did not try to learn anything about the character of the man Pratley, who stole my wife's purse. He asked Mrs. Sheehan if the waiter, Pratley, was her husband. He would not hear what his own clerks had to say about the matter. 'If you are witnesses I'll swear you,' he told them. He considered the case backward and was poevish and irritable. He called me a scoundrel because I suggested that the questions he was asking my wife were not germane to was asking my wife were not germane to

\$130,000,000 OF CANAL BONDS. Plates Have Reen Engraved but the Issue

Deferred Until Congress Meets.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 .- The plates have been engraved for \$130,000,000 of bonds which the Government will issue, under the terms of the Spooner act, for the construction of the Panama Canal, but despite the pressing need of funds it is probable that the bond issue will be deferred for several weeks. As already to'd in THE SUN, Secretary of the Treasury Shaw wishes to secure the passage of an act by Congress fixing the tax on national bank circulation at one-half of 1 per cent. when such circulation is based on deposits of canal bonds as security. The 2 per cent. consols of 1930, which were issued several years ago, when the refunding operations were begun, are freely used by bankers as security for their circulation notes, and the tax on such circulation is

only one-half of 1 per cent. Secretary Shaw became convinced long ago that the Panama Canal bonds would prove much more attractive to large buyers if the law provided for a reduction in the circulation tax when based on these bonds. The issue of the bonds has, therefore, been deferred until Congress meets. The result will prolably be a higher market price for the bonds at the time of issue. In the mean time the available funds for

canal expenses are nearly exhausted, and by the end of December there will be no by the end of December there will be no money for the payment of officers, clerks and employees, unless Congress makes a further appropriation. The \$10,000,000 provided by the Spooner act for the beginning of the work will last only about a month longer. Of the whole appropriation the amount remaining in the Treasury is only about \$500,000. The current expenses of the Canal Commission amount to about the Canal Commission amount to about \$650,000 a month, taking no account of purchases of material or payment of contract obligations, but merely the payment of salaries and other fixed charges con-nected with the canal administration. The Canal Commission has made many large contracts for materials and supplies, and the Government already owes large sums on account of the canal, these obligations on account of the canal, these obligations probably amounting to several millions of dollars. Payment cannot be made until Congress makes a further appropriation.

Secretary Shaw will call the matter to the attention of Congress in his annual report early in December, and he will urge that an appropriation be hurried through before the two houses adjourn for the holiday recess. Relief from the present shortage of funds cannot be expected from the issue of bonds, for the new securities will probably not be placed on the market before the new year; and, in any event, the funds would not be available for use until specifically appropriated by Congress.

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PRESIDENT ATTENDS CHURCH.

Walks From the White House and Back A Horseback Ride in the Afternoon. WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—President Roosevelt attended divine service at Grace Reformed Church this morning at 11 o'clock and listened to a sermon by the pastor, the Rev. J. H. Schick. He walked to the church and back to the White House, and was unaccompanied except by a Secret

Service man, who walked about half a block behind him. At 3 o'clock, although rain and sleet were falling, the President went out for a horseback ride in the northwestern part of the city and in the Rock Creek region. He did not return to the White House until nearly 6 o'clock. The President usually walks on stormy Sundays.

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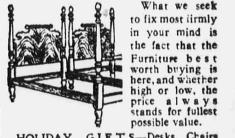
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